

News-Herald Supplement.

HILLSBORO, HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1886.

TO INJURE OUR INTERESTS WOULD BE TO VOTE AGAINST PROTECTION.

The "Tariff For Revenue Only"—Attitude of the Ohio Democracy a Menace to Our Laborers, Wool-Growers and Manufacturers.

The present attitude of the Democracy of Ohio on the tariff question is a menace to every interest in the state—agricultural, commercial and manufacturing—as well as a dangerous threat to the workingman. The party in its platform boldly declares for a tariff for revenue only, and declares a protective tariff robbery. It practically ignores the Morrison tariff bill, in which wool is put on the free list, and the tariff on all other articles either removed or reduced to next to nothing.

The woolgrowers of the state met with a rebuff from the Democratic convention, which not only refused to declare in favor of a restoration of the reasonable wool tariff of 1867, but would not even promise the continuance of the meager tariff on wool which has been in effect since 1868. Instead of this, the platform means, if it means anything, that the Democrats of Ohio favor placing wool on the free list and giving our wool growers no protection against foreign competition. The tariff plank in the Democratic platform is directly in the line of British interests, is un-American and follows the teachings of the Cobden club of England, which is unremitting in its efforts to ruin the business interests of this country, that those of England may be built up.

What our last experience with the tariff for revenue only endorsed by the Democracy was Hon. W. D. Kelley, after speaking of the revival of industries and replenishing of National revenues under the protective tariff of 1842, tells as follows:

"The prosperity thus produced, was, however, to be short-lived, for in 1846 Congress substituted for the protective tariff of 1842 the tariff for revenue only prepared by Robert J. Walker, then secretary of the treasury. The country had never prospered under such a tariff. Was it to do so now? Let experience answer this question. The law went into effect in 1847; and, though we mined \$1,000,000 of gold from the newly discovered gold fields of California during the following decade, 1847 found the nation bankrupt, its workingmen and machinery without employment, its banks broken or in a state of suspension, and the government again without credit or adequate current revenue. This condition of things continued until, by the protective tariff of 1861 and its supplements, we made the duties on imports as high as combined British capitalists dare not, after paying such duties into our treasury, undersell our manufacturers. The experiment would involve more capital than even the sale of the national debt could raise. Thus protected our industries again revived, and, with varying degrees of prosperity, have continued to expand."

"Free trade England is the Ishmael of nations. Against her aggressive spirit Manchester's science based on assumptions offers no protection. To promote her own trade she subverts the weak, circumvents the ignorant and credulous, and betrays her equals. In witness of these assertions I appeal to the story of her dealings with Turkey, India, Egypt, Japan, and Ireland; with Portugal, whose wool husbandry and wool and worsted industry were destroyed by the treaty of Methuen; with China, upon whom she forces the opium trade; and to her treatment of her American colonists, and the people of the United States, whenever, accepting the faith she professes but by which she was not governed, they have adopted a tariff for revenue only."

Ohio cannot endure British free trade. The voters will vote for the interests of this country by casting their ballots for the Republican ticket and protection to American interests and American labor.

"Workingmen" Who Don't Work.

The members of workingmen's organizations are as a rule hard-working citizens who support their families by their daily toil. Unfortunately for them, there are also in some of these organizations a class of professional agitators who do all their work with their mouths and live off the earnings of those first mentioned. To the credit of workingmen be it said this class of professional agitators is being weeded out, and the day is not far distant when they will be exterminated from the ranks of the labor organizations. One man who has been for several years living off the earnings of the miners of this state as president of the Miners' union is not, if all reports be true, just the sort of individual to whom the real workingman owe anything. This is John McBride, the Democratic candidate for secretary of state, who poses as a miner. Of him Andrew Ray, late mine inspector of Ohio, who is an authority with miners and others, are all subjects pertaining to mines, mining and miners, says:

"John McBride did work in the mines when a boy, but work and John were never on good terms, and he ran away and joined the regular army when he was seventeen years of age. (In 1871.)

"His father brought him home after three years' absence, hoping the hardships of soldiering in time of peace would cure him of his lazy and trifling habits. But John still hated work and managed to get himself on the police force of Madison, thence he got employment as check weighman, but he was soon removed for intermeddling, and the miners employed another.

"Finally, he showed his way into the Miners' union, and by a cunning use of the influence his position gave him, and the aid of some of the coal operators of Stark county, he got the Democratic nomination for the legislature as mine operator paying his expenses of 1879. He became a great champion of labor, with his jaw, and by reason of his supposed influence with the labor union got the Democratic nomination for secretary of state. All the coal he ever

mined would not keep up a respectable fire in a poor widow's house a single winter. James S. Robinson, the Republican candidate for secretary of state, while making no blowing about the matter, has done a hundred times more work than John McBride. He learned the trade of a printer while a boy, and worked in a printing office for twenty years. The first coat he ever owned he paid for by cutting wood. When the war broke out he enlisted in the army and distinguished himself, rising to the rank of general, which he won by hard work, fighting rebels and traitors."

"Opening the Books."

Under the head of "Opening the Books" in the campaign text-book issued by the Democratic National committee, we find the statement that the treasury records show that the thefts of the Republican party from the United States treasury, including over \$13,000,000 defalcations, amount to \$35,000,000, or \$1,000,000 per annum during Republican control of the government. If any have been careless enough to believe this it is time they were undeceived. The alleged record in this campaign book is compiled from the treasury books, containing the list of all defalcations, disputed accounts and amounts due to individuals, the record covering the period from 1779 to 1884.

The treasury books show that the aggregate of defalcations and disputed accounts from 1780 to 1884, is \$35,000,000, over one-half of which belongs to the period before 1861, the year the Republicans came into power. The aggregate of these defalcations and disputed accounts from 1861 to 1884, is \$12,833,476, and it is more than probable that fully one-half of this does not represent money stolen, as it was inevitable during the great civil war, with hundreds of thousands of soldiers in the field, that there should be many disputed accounts between the government and its quartermasters, paymasters and officers in the field, occasioned by the loss of account books, death of officers, and confusion of accounts incident to war times. Of the \$12,833,476 above referred to, \$7,200,994 is charged to President Lincoln's term, or the period of the civil war, and \$4,619,500 more to Andrew Johnson's administration.

But if the amount lost and stolen during the Republican administration, from 1861 to 1884 were \$12,833,476, as charged, how would this compare with the record of the Democratic administration? The treasury books from which this record were made up show that the amount of defalcations and disputed accounts from 1780 to 1861 was over \$15,000,000. The total receipts and disbursements of the government from 1780 to 1861 aggregated \$4,900,000. In handling this amount the Democrats and other administrations lost or stole \$2.50 for every \$1,000! The total receipts and disbursements of the government from 1861 to 1880 amounted to \$31,599,000, seven times the amount handled from the foundation of the government to 1861! And in that time \$12,833,476 was lost, stolen or tied up in disputed accounts, or less than forty cents for each \$1,000 received and disbursed!

But to be even more exact we give the losses under each administration, on each \$1,000: Washington \$2.39, Adams \$2.50, Jefferson \$2.75, Madison \$4.14, Monroe \$3.58, Adams \$4.50, Jackson \$7.32, Van Buren \$11.71, Harrison-Tyler \$5.40, Polk \$4.08, Taylor-Fillmore \$4.19, Pierce \$3.56, Buchanan \$3.61, Lincoln 75 cents, Grant 24 cents, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur, less than one cent. Thus by the Democratic campaign book it is proven to the intelligent man that the Republican party has handled the public funds with greater honesty and efficiency than any other administrations have exhibited.

Democratic Campaign Slander Book.

This campaign book issued by the Democratic National committee is a fearful and wonderfully constructed assimilation of blindness and misrepresentation. So many of its statements prove on inspection to be false that no reliance can be placed on anything found in it. In issuing this book the Democratic committee has endeavored to flood the country with a mass of misleading material to break the force, if possible, of the crushing effect of the truth regarding the present Democratic administration. The chapter on the pension department is an attempt to expose Fusion Commissioner Black for his slanderous utterances against his predecessor, Gen. Dudley.

These slanders were promulgated in Black's first report, and when called on by the senate to substantiate his charges that Gen. Dudley had granted pensions on political grounds, he failed ignominiously, and only succeeded in proving his own ignorance of the work of the department and in proving the falsity of his own charges against Gen. Dudley. When asked for specifications he was unable to give them, but after weeks of ransacking produced a list of twenty-seven cases out of the two hundred thousand adjudicated by Gen. Dudley, and claimed that these twenty-seven had been granted for political reasons, though he confessed that he knew nothing of these cases when he first uttered his slanders in his official report. The investigation of these twenty-seven cases by the senate committee disclosed the fact that a number of these were Democrats; in one of the cases Gen. Black asked to be allowed to withdraw the papers, and admitted that he had found that the pensioner was a Democrat.

In most, if not all of these twenty-seven cases, he finally had to admit that the proof seemed sufficient for the granting of a pension, and he would have been obliged to treat them just as Gen. Dudley had. After this inglorious breaking down and virtual confession of having been a malicious slanderer, one would naturally conclude that Fusion Commissioner Black's borrowing would be hidden away and no more heard from his side of the fence. But this chapter reiterates Gen. Black's original slanders with calm confidence in the people's ignorance of current events, and gives a large number of affidavits which, it claims, constitute the proof of the charges, and would not be considered by the senate committee.

These affidavits are ex-parte statements of Black's enemies and could not be accepted as evidence when the committee could have been called before the committee to testify but for the fact that Commissioner Black

refused to give the committee the names and addresses of those affidavit makers that they might be examined. This naturally led to the impression that the affidavits were cooked up for the occasion and that Black did not dare to have these examiners appear before the committee to be interrogated in regard to the part they had played in Black's special act of slander manufacturing.

The chapters on "Administrative Mandacity" and "Absenteeism" do not score the present National administration for its faults in both these lines as they would were this book to be labeled "The Truth-teller." The other chapters of the book contain the usual quota of Democratic campaign falsehoods and prevarications and are not worthy of the amount of attention some of the newspapers are giving them.

The Democratic party in Ohio this year comes out boldly declaring for "tariff for revenue only," which means free trade. What do Converse, Foran and others, who have claimed that the Ohio Democrats were not in sympathy with the Morrison-Carlisle free trade wing of the party, have to say to this? The only truthful statement they can make regarding it is that the platform is more honest than usual on tariff matters this year.

MUSIC IN THE AIR.

Appropriate Campaign Songs to Be Sung From Lake Erie to the Ohio.

One of the features of this political campaign should be the music. We urge on the young men to form glee clubs, and by their singing add to the interest in the Republican meetings to be held. Two songs, the words of which are by Professor John H. Sargent, of Cambridge, are given below, and should be committed to memory and sung by every one. The first sung to the tune of the Suwannee River, is as follows:

Way down upon the Suwannee river,
Far, far away,
There's where the kids are turning over,
There's where the senators stay.
Far, far away from Kennedy's gavel,
Down south are they.
Oh, how they scratched Ohio gravel
Getting where the senators stay.

CONCERN.

All the kids are sad and weary
Everywhere they cry,
Oh, how their longing eyes grow weary
Looking for the senators here.
There round the feet of Father Lawrence
All the lirelong day,
They listen to the senate journal,
The same that they stole away.
Each has his little roll of boodle
From Papa Payne,
Quite large enough for communication
Till they get home again.

CONCERN.

Oh, how they wait the news from Ohio,
Bob Kennedy and Private Joe,
How eagerly they watch the Enquirer,
That never told a lie, no, no.
Nay, they call the boys to find their quorum,
But hark, it is too late.
The grand old party always fought secession
Holds the fort in the Buckeye state.

CONCERN.

And here is another ope, just as good,
to the air of "Till-Willow," from the opera, "Mikado."

Way up in the State-house a Democrat sat,
Singing boodle, dear boodle, sweet boodle;
And he said that on George he would never go
Singing boodle, dear boodle, sweet boodle;
But a tap on the shoulder, 'twas quite a surprise,
He breathed through his nostrils and stared from his eyes.
When a Standard Oil manager bade him arise,
Singing boodle, dear boodle, sweet boodle.

He followed his leader straight down to the Hall,
And he quoth to himself, "This is almost a steal."
Singing boodle, dear boodle, sweet boodle,
On passing up stairs to the bank he was shown,
Where films and hundreds 'most prepared the room.

And all hidden mysteries were to him made known,
Singing boodle, dear boodle, sweet boodle,
The caucus is called, and the boys in the House
Singing boodle, dear boodle, sweet boodle;
And the ballots are cast—'twas as sly as a mouse."

When all on a sudden they're crying for Payne,
And George and Durbin are found 'mong the slain;
The Standard is lifted and Oil reigns supreme,
Singing boodle, dear boodle, sweet boodle.

There's a sly bird in Washington perching quite high,
Singing boodle, dear boodle, sweet boodle.
He's waiting a message and heaving a sigh,
Singing boodle, dear boodle, sweet boodle.

A carrier brings it from Oliver Payne,
"Dear Pa, it's a number, we've struck it again,
I know what to lead with 'bring down my name,"
"Tea, dear, dear boodle, sweet boodle."

Learn them. Sing them. Teach your boys to sing them. Make this a musical as well as an enthusiastic campaign.

The Duty of the Miner.

Important as is the rebuking of the frauds and forgeries of the Democratic party, by a full Republican vote this year, there are other potent reasons for carrying the state this year by a tremendous majority, to which Governor Foraker called attention when he said: "But we have more to do than to say who shall be the next secretary of state, or who shall fill the other state offices. Next November we elect also members of congress to represent Ohio. We must not only provide for better legislation for the business interests of the country, but we must begin now the work of setting the National house of representatives in order for the reception of a Republican president."

You should begin to prepare to-day to put Ohio at the head of a triumphant army of states to sweep the country and prevent such a calamity as that of 1864.

DEMOCRATS who believe in protection to American industries (and there are many of them in the rank and file of the party in Ohio) cannot afford to vote for the Democratic candidate this year, since they stand in a free trade platform, and to support them is to support free trade, and declare against protection to American industries and American labor.

A Word to Trades-Unionists.

The members of workingmen's organizations are called on to defend their organizations from the crafty wiles of scheming, demagogical politicians. Let them ponder well the history of the past few years. Let them consider seriously the results which have attended the introduction of politics into other organizations of a non-political character. We all remember that the Grand Army of the Republic was well nigh disorganized at one time by the partially successful attempts of politicians to make a political engine of it, and only has recovered its former standing and strength by stringently preventing itself to be used by designing politicians.

We all know that through the same form of efforts even more successful the state Grangers in various states were disorganized, demoralized and destroyed. In making political engines of the Granges they were destroyed. The introduction of politics into the organizations formed for the establishment of temperance principles and the partially successful efforts of designing demagogues to use such organizations as political engines to push themselves into office, has done such organizations incalculable injury, and retarded the movement they were organized to advance.

Cannot the true friends of organized labor gather the lessons to be learned from these examples? Will it be necessary for them too to pass through the fiery crucible of experience to gather this knowledge which observation should teach? Organized labor has many friends. It will be impossible to retain them all should labor organizations become the tool of demagogues who want to be elected to political offices. The advancement of labor (for which such organizations were formed) cannot result from their being utilized as instruments for the advancement of political ambition of any designing politician who may have craftiness sufficient to attempt to ride into office on the shoulders of the members of such organizations.

Some of the Democratic papers before his nomination asserted that John McBride was such a demagogue. The workingmen know better whether this be true. The workingmen of Ohio are too intelligent to allow themselves to be tools for the use of any man in the gratification of his personal ambition. We commend this matter to their careful consideration. Let them hesitate long before they take a step toward the disorganization of their unions. Let them heed the lessons of the past. Let them consider the example of Powderly, the leader of the Knights of Labor, who would not take a political nomination lest it imperil the success of the great organization of which he is the head, before they think of dragging their organizations into politics to aid any man, for by such a course they take the first step toward demoralizing, disorganizing and destroying their organizations and defeating the ends they seek to attain.

Lack of Confidence.

How little confidence the working men and miners of his county have in John McBride is evidenced by their treatment of him, when he was the Democratic nominee for representative from the Democratic county of Stark in 1881. He was defeated, although the vote of the miners and laboring men would have elected him. He was fortunate in 1883 and in 1885, in that there were U. S. senators to be elected in those years and the Democratic leaders and hoodlums strained every nerve to carry Stark, as well as other close counties. His record in the Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh general assemblies shows that the laboring men of Stark knew the reason they refused to support him in 1881.

John McBride's Little Game.

John McBride's connection with organized miners began in 1879 as near as can be learned, and in 1881 he was a Democratic candidate for representative in Stark county, but was defeated. Then he spent a year in plotting to get at the head of the Miners' union, and in 1883 he succeeded in being elected president of that organization. Then in 1885 he was again a successful Democratic candidate for representative. In 1885 he was again a successful candidate for the same office, and this year accepted the Democratic nomination for secretary of state, "as a Democrat." It will be seen by this that his sole work has been the advancement (first) of himself to political office, and (second) the advancement of the cause of the Democratic party. As a means to success in these achievements he is endeavoring to use the miners union and other labor organizations.

The old soldiers appreciate the fact that the present National administration is Democratic—very much so.

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Butter.....	14c	16
Eggs.....	10c	12
Bacon Hams, pound.....	8c	10
" Sides.....	7c	9
" Shoulders.....	6c	8
Lard.....	7c	9
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St. C Sugar.....	4c	5
A Sugar.....	3c	4
Granulated Sugar.....	2c	3
Cut Leaf and Powdered Sugar.....	1c	2
Coffee, Rio.....	14c	16
Ten Imperial, Y. H. and G. F.....	10c	12
" Black.....	8c	10
Cheese, factory.....	15c	17
Flour, good family brands, cwt.....	2.25	2.50
New Potatoes.....	5c	6
Molasses, N. O., gallon.....	4c	5
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Golden Syrup.....	13c	15
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